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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

Garfield Ungloves His Hand. The Fuel Administrator has met his first challenge, and met it in a way which carries the highest promise for the future. An irresolute conservatism by the government in the use of its war powers would be paltry and characterless. They might well be atrophied if allowed to remain in the pigeonhole when the first crisis comes.

Happily, Dr. Garfield has war muscle, and has courage as well. If strikes in the coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, are to continue, he has a remedy at hand. He can seize the coal mines, and operate them at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. The law on the point is clear. The Pomerene amendment to the food law vests him with the right to operate the coal mines whenever the interest of the nation demands it. That right must be exercised without dalliance whenever any interest, capitalistic or otherwise, is audacious enough to challenge it. And the Fuel Administrator makes it plain that it will be exercised.

There is no need to go into the involved controversy between the miners and operators in the Middle West section or to ask who her the wage increases granted by an advance of prices by the operators. net question will be sented by the Fuel Administration in the course of time. It is the effort to force his hand, to compel a premature decision, to "smoke him out," that is resented. Private interests that cannot wait and brook the official processes of determination and award are a menace in war time. Private interests that are so arrogant and self-centered as to place their own gain above the needs of the union need to be taught a lesson.

At the same time, there is no need of unique pessimism over the coal situation. Car shortage, the most glaring evil of all, is in a fair way to be remedied. Gravel cars, stone cars, and others diverted from their original use as coal-carrying vehicles are to be reclaimed by government order. The railroad priority board will provide fuel with paramount rights, not even second to food and munitions, except as certain sectional requirements demand. Coal production this year will be increased fully 10 per cent-or more than 50,000,000 tons-over 1916, and more than 25 per cent over 1015. Production, despite strikes and other localized troubles, is the least worrisome feature of the situation confronting Dr. Garfield.

There is no doubt that the United States can furnish sufficient coal for domestic consumption and for its war needs, including the needs of its allies, if everybody "does his bit"-and this includes the average householder, as well as the operator of the mine and worker with pick and shovel in the heart of the mine. Conservatism in the use of fuel is no less important than conservation in the use of food.

Liberty Bonds an Investment.

The appeal to the people to subscribe to the liberty loan bonds has laid entirely too much stress upon patriotism and too little on sound business reasons.

The ordinary citizen, with small savings, can make no better investment. Banks have been known to fail; corporations, whose stock is supposed to be gilt-edged, have suffered business depression; real estate has depreciated, owing to a change in the tide of the city's life. All forms of investing money have some element of hazard.

In liberty loan bonds there is absolutely no risk. Each Lond is the promise of the United States government, backed by the entire might and wealth of the nation. This makes the bonds the safest investment in the world.

At one and the same time each American who buys these bonds helps his country win this war for a righteous cause, and places his money where it is safe and will work for him,

Every man or woman anxious to save for the rainy day, or for inactive old age, should invest in liberty loan bonds. Every man or woman anxious to give the child of

the family an education or a nest-egg some years hence should invest in liberty loan bonds. Every man or woman desirous of making money

work should invest in liberty loan bonds.

Stand by Uncle Sam and Uncle Sam will stand by

Germany Begins to Crack.

War-weariness, hunger, emulation of Russian revolutionaries-all these things are perhaps involved in the first big crack in the German military and naval machine.

It is intensely interesting news. It shows the iron discipline is breaking down. It shows men are beginning to dare to rebel. And, singularly enough, this first outbreak occurred not among those who have endured the terrors of trench fighting, but among sailors idle at Wilhelmshaven.

The mutinous conditions apparent on at least four big German battleships must exist, even if in milder form, elsewhere. It sounds very like the Russian revo-

The fact that while savage reprisals were ordered by the Kaiser, the chancellor did not dare obey his royal master, testifies to the dangerous mood of the

men, and perhaps of the nation. Probably the main cause of the revolt was the submarine warfare. Not that the Prussians were shocked by its inhumanity, but they rebelled against the increased danger to themselves. In the early U-boat days it was not hard to get volunteer crews. The

higher rates of pay and the prospect of prize awards and honors and decorations were alluring. But by and by something happened which made the German sailor do some serious thinking. The number of submarines which did not return to port and whose fate remained unknown began to increase. And

since American destroyers have been on the job, this number has been mounting rapidly. The German sailor, therefore, has lost his stomach for the job. He may be willing enough to fight in a

big battle where he has about even chances with the enemy, but he is not keen for this thing of being

drowned like a rat in a tub. It all came to a head in

the recent mutinies. The satsfactory point to the allies is that such news cannot be suppressed by the authorities. By now every German sailor knows what has happened. He knows some of his comrades were shot, and others sentenced to long terms in prison.

This kind of thing does not improve morale. It hurts it. It does not suppress feelings of revolt. It spreads dissatisfaction. German warship commanders are not now in a comfortable position. There will always be in the back of their minds the lurking fear that in a pinch the crews may suddenly go back on them.

Remember Mother.

Do you write to mother as often as you should? Do you write her regularly?

If you do not, make the resolve today that you'll start, and that from now on no matter where you may be or how busy you become you'll find time to send your best friend a cheery message.

No need here to discuss the value and intensity of your mother's love. No need to say that it surpasses all else in this world-let it be enough for you to know that your letters will make the world's struggles a bit easier for her to bear, that she'll find in them comfort and joy she cannot find any other place.

When God gave mothers to the world He must have foreseen that they would suffer beyond all human understanding for the ones they bore into this world. But he also must have seen what recompense the mothers would have in association with their children, and in knowing of their daily life, after they had grown up and left their homes to build homes of their own

Don't deny your mother the love she wants todaydon't keep from her the only payment she can have for what she has done for you. Pay her now. Pay her well, and pay her regularly. Keep on, and remember that with all that you can do you cannot make up the sum of love she has expended for you.

The Broken Promise.

"You said you'd take me to the movies! You said ou would! You said you would!" screamed a child as his mother yanked him into a downtown street car. "Sit there! And keep still!" commanded the mother. And she plunked him down hard on a seat.

"You said you'd take me to the movies! You promised! Now you're taking me home!" howled the 5year-old. Then he proceeded to have such a tantrum as is possible only when a child is habitually mismanaged. And what is so futile as the rage of a child when a parent has broken a promise?

"I'll spank you if you don't stop!" warned the mother. And spank him she did. As a public performance the operation was unique. When it had proved effective, the mother settled back complacently as one conscious of a duty well done.

"What a dreadful child!" whispered thoughtless people to each other.

"What a dreadful mother!" said the thoughtful to themselves.

The mother was young, extremely handsome, and stunningly dressed.

The child was a splendid type, but he was losing his chances of growing into a splendid man because his mother did not know that motherhood is a vocation, that children deserve quite as much study as fashion plates, and that they are a credit or a disgrace-as their parents make them.

Buy a bond and knock the "hel" out of Wilhelm.

Our notion of nothing to worry about is the present scarcity of Belgian ionquils,

Flemish mud now has become a worse enemy of the allies than the Hunnish U-boat

Let the Island of Oesel fall to the enemy. That's

We confess small faults in order to insinuate that

where caviar is alleged to come from.

we have no great ones-La Rochefoucauld,

Having worn furs all summer, Madame Fashion-

plate will now probably don a low-necked jacket.

Germany, seeking a crumb of comfort and a faint carbon copy of the "real thing," now solicits a separate peace with Rumania.

Follette." We wonder which of the two feels the most insulted-or the most complimented. Red Cross nurses smoking cigarettes behind the

trenches in France? Can you imagine the maimed and wounded "Sammy" asking, "got the makin's?"

If Germany declares a "war zone" off the Atlantic coast, hunting for submarines will become a favorite midwinter sport off Cape Cod, Old Point Comfort and other points. And it will also give Josephus Daniels' 110-footers some work to do.

Not Overly Hospitable.

Reference at a recent dinner party was made to the subject of hospitality, when an anecdote along that line was related by Representative Edwin D. Ricketts, of Ohio,

before a western train reached a certain small town in Ohio one afternoon some time ago, a nice looking young man with several grips, several canes and several umbrellas, called to the conductor.

"Mr. Conductor," said he, producing his transporta-a, "will this ticket allow me to stop over in the next

"It altogether depends," answered the conductor. "What do you want to stop for "I want to visit some rather distant relatives of returned the young man.

"I see," said the conductor. "You will have plenty of time to stop off. The ticket is good for the next

"The next train!" exclaimed the young man, with a jarred expression. "Do you know how long I intend

"No," was the prompt response of the conductor.
"I don't know how long you intend to stay, but I know
the Brittons."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Back Home.

Back home, afar from all the roar and rush Of city life, the spreading chestnut trees Make grateful shadows, and a gentle hush Broods over all; there is the hum of bees, The sighing of the leaves in summer's breez white clouds sweep across the sky's blue dome And all is peace and calm and drowsy ease

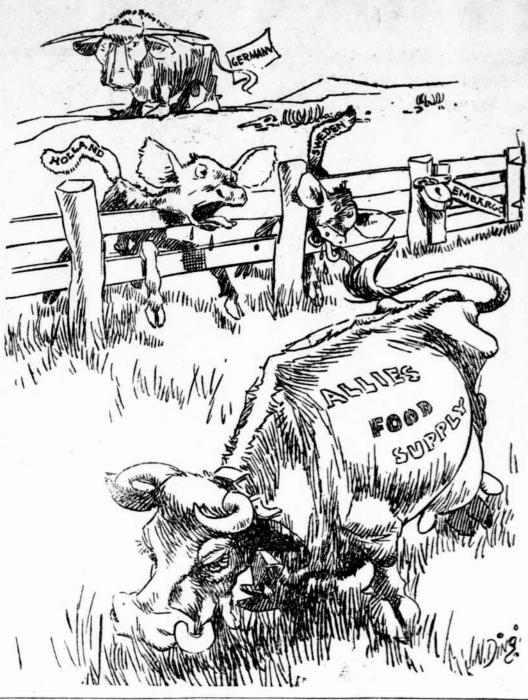
Back home the kindly village folk of old Unhurried live their lives in calm content, Theirs is no fight for glory or for gold: A little earned, a little wisely spent Suffices for their needs, close to the fold Of home they stay, nor ever wish to roam, Life is a simple story gently told-

Back home are all the dear old childhood things, The swimming hole where once I used to play, The village green, 'round which remembrance clings, The country store which scarce has changed today.
The thought of these is like a fragrant breath From old-time gardens in the quiet gloam: Go back? Not me! For I'd be bored to death-

-Bu Berton Braley.

Back home.

BEGINNING TO REALIZE THEIR MISTAKE





Armed Neutrality.

of the representatives of Congress who started on the stump ac-tively this week for the liberty loan and the war lay down the proposi-tion at the outset that if the armed neutrality measure could have been adopted by the dying Congress of March 4, this year, there would have been no war with Germany. That is a rather bold statement, but

would have been no break with Ger-many had it been possible for the American Congress to have acted the American manhood nd passed this now-famed neutrality esolution. Certain it is, according to the trend

Certain it is, according to the trend of events, the resolution came at a time when Germany was all ears to listen for sentiment from this country. And certain it is, too, that when the failure to pass the resolution was made known in Berlin there was rejoicing, and probably if they had any fat calves or anything clase fat, except fatheads, they offered up burnt offerings to the gol of war for this cept fatheads, they offered up burnt offerings to the god of war for this effiminancy of America. Then it was that the German rulers insisted one to another that America was not for war—that the war party in this country was synonomy with the munt. They're calling the suffs the "Mad Sisters of La try was synonomous with the munitions money-making crowd. was that Der Herr Villhelm decided that America didn't want war, and that all the indignities heaped upon us to that time could be doubled and trebled, with no danger that Uncle Sam would roll up his sleeves and re-

> What the outcome would have been, embers admit. They say, however, members admit. They say, nowever, that the submarine campaign would not have interfered seriously with the transportation of food to England, and that this country could have consideration in dealing with their problems. tinued to ship food and ammunition to the allies. They believe that eventually the allies would have struck their stride and defeated Germany without the help of the United States. The financial problem would have been a grave one, of course, and, it fact, a whole lot of doubtful factors nter into the problem when on tarts to analyze it. It will never b known, of course, just what would have hapened, but a number of the sembers on the Hill will always be lileve that the actual br Germany would have succumbed the allies, if, through some such de vice as armed neutrality, we could have escaped war.

One Flag, One Service.

Complaint as to unit spirit amena members of the National Guard and the national army is serious enough to warrant attention here and there from the military authorities. The regular army officers, anxious to pre-serve their identity, sometimes cast aspersions upon the National Guardsnen, and there is a general tendency in certain directions to pass them by

with a sneer.
Many members have had tales brought to their attention about this. They have invariably hastened to advise the men to go their way and take what is coming to them, that there is a certain amount of this to be expected, and that it cannot be avoided in the hurry and hustle of preparing a big army for European

Just how extensive it is, no representative is prepared to say. The be-lief of the members is that all traces of service should be erased just at this time. The men are standing for a common cause, and when they get into the trenches the National Guardsmen and the regulars will be indis-tinguishable, either as to officers or men, or conduct, or anything else. They must all be Americans, and the class distinction must be obliterated. Necessarily, discipline demands many drastic things of the army men, but in the army of democracy there is certainly room for the frequent and unmistakable display of democracy. If there isn't we'd better stop sending men across the big piece of water. Reconstruction work in the coun-Reconstruction on work in the coun-old World will be immeasurably helped by thousands of

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR. By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE REAL GENIUS.

The man who first invented sleep Won laurels of deserving kind, The which I trust he'll ever keep To please his fine inventive mind. But if you'd ask of me to state

To whom I'd give the fairest cup I'd say it was that genius great Who first invented WAKING UP! (Copyright, 1917.)

young Americans, soldiers who fought

That is a rather bold statement, but numbers of the members contend that it is correct. They declare, with all sincerity, that in their judgment there would have been no break with Ger. men, expatriated to fight with the countries of their choosing on the side of the allies, admitted that if they survived the war, they would continue their residence abroad, in order to bein in the countries of the survived the war. to belp in the tast work that must

Moreover, it will give encourage-

ment to American firms which have long sought European connections, but which have been unable to keep men abroad because of the lack of American society for them. American colmate with the countries where they locate, but they will be in a position to help out the commercial relations of the United States vastly more than under the pre-war condi-

This progressive, aggressive American thought given reign in Europe will make its imprint felt. The countries there will have to listen, be-

TREASURY STATEMENT. Receipts and disbursements October 17, 1917:



RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts	\$1,100 227 19
Ordinary internal revenue receipts	4,112,053.75
Income tax receipts	
Miscellaneous receipts	
Total ordinary receipts	\$5,755,130 41
Panania Canal receipts	
Public debt receipts	
Balance previous day	. 305,724,935 19
TotalDISBURSEMENTS,	.\$331,743,862.59
Ordinary disbursements	\$21 271 0x0 50
Panama Canal dishursements	
Purchase of obligations of foreign	
governments	
Public debt disbursements	
Balance in general fund today	
Total	



NEW YORK DAY BY DAY BY O.O. MEINTYAE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Berald
New York, Oct. 13.—Manhattan is a city of moods. The little coin grabbers presented by the 'bus conductors betray one. As your dine is pressed into the aperture something grasps it forcibly from your fingers and it is whisked away. So does all New York truction.

This belief, heard frequently at the reach out for the coin of the casual But New York is mostly camou-

flage. It hides its great, throbbing,

purse with all the change she had left on a restaurant table. Some one took it, and when she got home that night a sneak thief had taken all the pe-longings out of her room.

She wrote a letter to a newspaper describing New York as a cold and pitiless city and told of how every-

body tried to rob her. As a result of the letter the next day she was of-offered two positions, and anonynous persons sent her more money tha she had had when she came "New York is the most thetic town in the world." sh reporter, "if you just let you reporter, "if you just let your trou-bles be known. But people haven't the time to see your plight, and that is why newcomers suffer so. If such things had happened to me in my home town, where I was born and raised, I would not have received the consideration that I received as stranger, in what I believed to be the chilliest city in the world

Franklin P. Adams, F. P. A., of rrankin P. Adams, F. P. A., or the Tribune, has been given a com-nission in the army, and his col-mn of pungent paragraphs in the tribune will be discontinued during is absence, although he will send casional contributions. Adams and on Marquis are probably the most opular column contributors in own although Roy K. Moulton, a sewcomer, is not far behind. Adams ait soliciting insurance to write ut in Chicago. When he came wn nearly every editor refused im a berth. Now, almost anyone ould be glad to have him. That another New York idiosyncrasy.

An ambiguous-with the accent on An ambiguous—with the accent on the big—party slumped into and flowed over a stool in a one-arm food distillery on Broadway. He ordered a heavy meal, and, awaiting the coming of his order, reached up on the counter and cut himself a huge piece of pie. His meal appearing he at the statistical control of the counter and cut himself a huge piece of pie. His meal appearing he at the statistical control of the counter and cut himself and the counter and cut himself and and cut himse appearing, he ate that enthusiastic-

ally and audibly.

In the midst of his gustatory melody he struck up an amazingly quick friendship with the man nearest him. It was then that he sprang hi coupp d'etat. Suddenly, as if re-membering something, he seized membering something, he selzed two more pieces of pie, wrapped them in a paper napkin, and, mur-muring to his new-found friend to watch his place for a minute, moved toward the door.

toward the door.

At the cashier's window he paused to say he would be right back as soon as he carried the pie to a friend in the office next door, and that his friend would watch his place and check for him. And, to make a long story brief, he did not return. Another New York idea.

TEACHERS TO GIVE PLAY.

Teachers of the McKinley Manual Training School are planning to present a play for the benefit of the Red Cross. Although no such step has ever been taken by teachers in this city before, so far as can be ascertained, full arrangements are

PLAIN TALKS By J. D. BARRY.

cause of nearly all our woes." been having to trying to collect a rather large debt that had been hold on tight to what they have. owed him for years by a business

man.

"When I brought up the subject he said: 'But you know I'm perfectly good. You are secured by the property I have. And if anything were to happen to you the money would go to your heira.'

"At this point I came near losing a debt—the two happened to man to disappear from his sight.

After a period of years—considerably longer than the number outlawing a debt—the two happened to meet.

the money."

"He exacted the last drop of mortification, 'Oh,' he said, 'if you are really in need of the money."

"Yes, I am in need of it,' I said, desperately, and, at last, he turned to his desk and, after glancing over his accounts, wrote out a check for his accounts, wrote out a check for the full amount with interest, thus completing a most unpleasant trans-

"He said goodby to me without a word of thanks, and he acted as if I had done him an injury."

"Neither a borrower nor a lender

Shakespeare knew how to give ex-Shakespears knew now to give calcellent advice in regard to social relations. He had probably had some painful experiences with his fellow actors and fellow dramatists.

To be either a borrower or a

and equanimity of temper requires imagination. And of the two the greater imagination is required by the lender. For he may have to perform the feat of understanding the borrower's state of mind long after the transfer has occurred and was given the custody of the other state. while it still remains unrecom-pensed and he must make allow-There are few who can reach such

heights in actual practice.

As for the borrower, if he can realize how the lender feels, he is ikely to try to be a prompt payer. In order to avoid paying a debt ome persons will make astonishing sacrifices in the way of personal comfort and even of friends.

They will resort to terrible dis-tresses to escape the distress of paying. Rather than pay a friend they will

THE NEW METHOD. (By L. W. Bower, M. D.)

Backache of any kind is often caused by kidney disorder, which means that the kidneys are not working properly. Poisonous matter and uric acid accumulate within the body in great abundance, overworking the sick kidneys; hence the congestion of blood causes backache in the same manner as a similar congestion of blood causes backache in the same manner as a similar con-gestion in the head causes headache. You become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish, irritable, have spots appearing before the eyes, bags un-der the lids, and lack ambition to do

things.
The latest and most effective means of overcoming this trouble, is to eat sparingly of meat, drink plenty of

"The unimaginative persons are the lose the friend. Rather than give curse of the world," says the letter just received from a friend; "the ter just received from a friend; "the lose the friend. Rather than give up peace of mind itself.

And, in many cases, they will even

He was telling of the trouble he had why they are so foolish.

A man of my acquaintance once

terest, he said.
"Then I blurted out: But I want They talked about indifferent

"Oh, by the way," said the debtor, "one of these days I am going to settle that little transaction of ours," and he added, significantly, "now outlawed."

To enter sympathetically into his

Two women were granted absolute divorces from their hurbands Jester-day by Justice Gould, holding an Equity court.

Rose M. Bryon was granted all

solute divorce from Charles G. Bryan, and permitted to resume her maiden name of Elliott. The decree To be either a borrower or a maiden name of Elliott. The decree directs the husband to pay the costs. and equanimity of temper requires imagination. And of the two the walter A. Reiss and awarded per-

EDUCATIONAL.

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ROOMS WITH BATH, \$2.50 UP

R. J. RITCHIE. Manager.

What They Say at The Washington Herald

On Big Feet



Remember the story of

Recollect that she left the shop in a huff and that the clerk lost a customer and a sale?

Recall how the clerk in the second store gently informed her that her left foot was SMALLER than her

Do you know that he made a sale and satisfied the

But do YOU employ tact when you speak to the thousands of readers daily? And what is as important, do YOU use that rare virtue

In other words: Are you using The HERALD as much as you SHOULD?

GEORGE BROWN.

my temper.
"Besides, you are accumulating inThe encounter was awkward for

matters and shook hands in part-

state of mind as he spoke those words must have been hard for that

TWO DIVORCES GRANTED.

FINE AND APPLIED ART 1505 Pa. Ave. NEXT TO RIGGS BANK

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

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Daul Institute

BUSINESS SCHOOL Oxford Bldg.,

THE ST. JAMES

PHILADELPHIA





the shoe clerk who told his fair customer that her right foot was LARGER than her left foot?

customer?

Funny-y-e-s!

M. M. M. for a clerk like that one! Tactful!

in CHOOSING the medium to carry your message to these home people?

If not do so NOW-with profit to yourself and the thousands of HERALD readers.